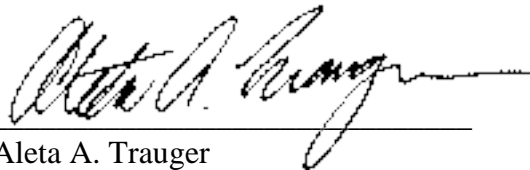


Nevertheless, liberal construction does not require the Court to create a claim which the plaintiff has not spelled out in her complaint. Wells v. Brown, 891 F.2d 591, 594 (6th Cir. 1989). A plaintiff is required to plead more than bare legal conclusions. Lillard v. Shelby County Board of Education, 76 F.3d 716, 726 (6th Cir. 1996). Thus, a *pro se* litigant must meet the basic pleading requirements for a complaint in order to state a cognizable claim for relief. Wells, *supra*. The plaintiff must identify the right or privilege that was violated and the role that each defendant played in the alleged violation. Dunn v. Tennessee, 697 F.2d 121, 128 (6th Cir. 1982).

In this case, the plaintiff has neglected to identify the right or privilege that was violated and the role that each defendant played in the alleged violation. Consequently, the plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. This action, therefore, is hereby DISMISSED. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1).¹

Entry of this order shall constitute the judgment in this action.

It is so ORDERED.


Aleta A. Trauger
United States District Judge

¹ According to the complaint, “In detail Complaint Statement, interrogatories, and punitive damages on the Memorandum will be followed within 30 days.” Docket Entry No. 1 at pg. 2. However, a plaintiff is not permitted to amend her complaint in order to avoid a *sua sponte* dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Benson v. O’Brian, 179 F.3d 1014, 1016 (6th Cir. 1999).